

QUERY CONTROL FORM

PA - IDC

RTIS USE ONLY

Application No. <u>09/964,905</u>	Prepared by <u>Lois Stone</u>	Tracking Number <u>5950025</u>
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JACKET

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|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a. Serial No. | f. Foreign Priority | k. Print Claim(s) | p. PTO-1449 |
| b. Applicant(s) | g. Disclaimer | l. Print Fig. | q. PTOL-85b |
| c. Continuing Data | h. Microfiche Appendix | m. Searched Column | r. Abstract |
| d. PCT | i. Title | n. PTO-270/328 | s. Sheets/Figs |
| e. Domestic Priority | j. Claims Allowed | o. PTO-892 | t. Other |

SPECIFICATION

- a. Page Missing
- b. Text Continuity
- c. Holes through Data
- d. Other Missing Text
- e. Illegible Text
- f. Duplicate Text
- g. Brief Description
- h. Sequence Listing
- i. Appendix
- j. Amendments
- k. Other

CLAIMS

- a. Claim(s) Missing
- b. Improper Dependency
- c. Duplicate Numbers
- d. Incorrect Numbering
- e. Index Disagrees
- f. Punctuation
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MESSAGE

There are two original claims numbered 79,
in the claims dated 9/27/2001.
Please advise.

Thank you,

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RESPONSE

initials

73. An electrode as recited in claim 59, wherein said second reactive material comprises lead-based compounds for use within a lead-acid liquid electrolyte battery.

74. An electrode as recited in claim 59, wherein said second reactive material comprises a mixture of lead-oxide, glass fibers, and sodium per borate.

75. An electrode as recited in claim 59, wherein said second reactive material comprises a mixture of sulfates, hydroxides, free lead, carbonates, and a binding agent.

76. A method of increasing chemical reaction efficiency for an electrode assembly configured for use within a liquid electrolyte battery, comprising:
forming a chamber within a first active material; and
inserting a highly reactive second material within the chamber, wherein the highly reactive second material is capable of supporting charge generation within the liquid electrolyte battery.

77. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the highly reactive second material comprises a non-structural material which provides a higher per-unit area reaction efficiency than that of the first active material.

78. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the highly reactive second material comprises a reactive material configured in a particulated form which increases reactive surface area.

79. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the highly reactive second material comprises lead-based compounds for use within a lead-acid liquid electrolyte battery.

79. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein said reactive material is created from mixing a composition comprising lead-oxide, glass fibers, and

sodium per borate.

80. A method as recited in claim 76, wherein the reactive material is created from mixing a composition comprising a mixture of sulfates, hydroxides,
5 free lead, carbonates, and a binding agent.